

The Herald and News

TILLMAN AT MANNING.

Concluded from First Page.

acteristic—saw the danger to the State, of a Democracy split into factions and appealing to the color vote. And I take this occasion to say that no other living South Carolinian more willingly or gladly pays tribute to his leadership or has a better realization of the invaluable services to his people and the State rendered by this great man in '76.

THE HASKELL MOVEMENT.

It was only after the revolution of 1860 that there was anything like freedom of political utterance and action. The convulsion which brought this about also brought with it an attempt on the part of those who were in the minority to withstand the popular will; and some of those who had been most clamorous for party regularly and submission to the dictates of a convention in selecting candidates bolted and ran Judge Haskell for governor. The Haskell movement was based largely on personal opposition to me, and there was never any question in regard to the loyalty of those who supported Judge Haskell to the general principles of Democracy in the nation. Following the independent action of the Haskellites came the rebellion of those who voted against Cleveland for Weaver in '92, amounting to some 2,000 or more white votes, mainly in Pickens and Oconee counties. Then '94 there was another rebellion on account of the adoption of the "Colleton plan." Dr. Pope ran as an independent candidate for governor and received several thousand white votes. So there have been three attempts to resist the will of the organized Democracy speaking through regular channels. In each of these instances those who had broken fealty with their fellows and who failed to support the nominee of the party as they had pledged, at the primaries to do were forgiven and admitted back to fellowship without any question. In each case those who resisted the will of the party of course felt justified in acting independently, but they were private soldiers so to speak and the desire of our people for continued fellowship and good will among the whites prevented their expulsion from the party. Now we are confronted with a different condition of affairs. The new constitution adopted in 1895 has eliminated for the present the negro majority. The number of negroes eligible to vote does not exceed 15,000, but it is constantly increasing and there may be a good many thousand who are not registered who would be eligible to registration. There have been in the recent past evidences of Republicanism cropping out in South Carolina in various directions. There is no doubt we shall soon have a white Republican-party appealing to these negro voters. The action of one of your United States senators in advocating Republican doctrines and voting with that party on all essential measures, contending all the while that he is a Democrat and that he has the right to define what Democracy means has brought things to a focus. The Democratic party in South Carolina, and it is well understood that the State is overwhelmingly Democratic, has a right to be honestly represented in the senate and in the house and in fact I do not believe the Democrats of the State would intentionally and willingly elect a man to any office whose Democracy was unsound if they knew it. Our present danger is Republicanism in the disguise of Democracy. Therefore the question has been raised and it is now an issue and it must be settled as to what constitutes Democracy and who shall define it. It is contended that we should leave the primary just as it is and make no new rules and regulations to prevent a recurrence of the election of a man or men whose Democracy does not tally with that of the national party. We are urged to permit every man to vote who will take the pledge, and to require of the candidates any other pledge than the one now in force. To the first proposition there can be no serious objections. We need not be solicitous about the rack and file, at least I do not think the time has yet come when we must drive out of the party individuals who will pledge themselves to support the nominees, State and national, though they may be disloyal. It would be manifestly unfair to per-

mit Republicans to vote in a Democratic primary, thereby endangering, if they were in sufficient numbers, the election of a genuine Democrat as against some mugwump or traitor. I do not think, however, there are enough avowed Republicans who will take the oath to make it necessary to trace their records back to the preceding November election and see whether they voted as they pledged themselves or not.

TO REGULATE CANDIDATES.

It may in time become necessary to use the registration lists at the legal election to purify the club lists, but we cannot well make the rules so exacting that we will bar out men who want to act independently in merely local matters. The fact that our fight is in the primary and not at the legal election and therefore hardly half of the Democratic votes are polled at the legal election, would make it difficult to devise a scheme to prove who had or who had not supported the "nominees of the party." I will not therefore discuss that phase of the subject, but it is a matter of vital necessity that we should make candidates define their attitude and give explicit pledges as to their actions while in office. Senator McLaurin was charged with Republicanism in his race in the primary of '97, but he denied it bitterly and I thought he was honest. He denies it still, but his utterances now are all in endorsement of the Republican policy, and his votes tally with his speeches. We must have a revision of the pledge given by candidates which will make it impossible for any honorable man not a Democrat to secure the nomination if we are to keep the party from being staked in the back and not have a repetition of the present disgraceful state of affairs. At this time South Carolina really has no voice in shaping public matters in the senate, or if she has a voice the votes of the two senators are nearly always on opposite sides of any given proposition. This is something that does not obtain in any other Democratic State and I know of no way by which we can guard against a recurrence of this condition, except to require all candidates for the senate, State officers, congressmen and other positions of honor and trust to pledge faith and loyalty to the doctrines and principles of the party as announced in State and national conventions. This will leave their status as far as it can be devised in words absolutely known. Senator McLaurin is no longer a factor in dealing with this question. He is simply an illustration of what might happen again under the present loose regulations. While his actions have shown the necessity for a revision of the pledge to be given by candidates, the party can act without considering his case at all. It is even desirable that he be given an opportunity to go before the people and let them show him how they feel about his treachery. The revised pledge can be required of all other Democrats without any charge of persecution or personal application. This is important for the future welfare of the party. Let him run if he desires to face the people and be elected if he can get the votes. If he can



A Miraculous Feat.

"It seemed that nothing short of a miracle could save my little daughter from an untimely death," says City Marshall A. H. Malcolm, of Cherokee, Kan. "When two years old she was taken with stomach and bowel trouble and despite the efforts of the best physicians we could procure, she grew gradually worse and was pronounced incurable. A friend advised

Dr. Miles' Nervine and after giving it a few days she began to improve and finally fully recovered. She is now past five years of age and the very picture of health."

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win in the primary after his record is set before the people he can win much easier as an independent if he is denied admission. We do not want to be unjust to him or to his followers.

If the Democracy of South Carolina wants to put none but Democrats on guard it must decide the Democracy of each candidate by requiring a pledge in writing that will define clearly what the candidates' opinions are and a solemn pledge to stand by those opinions. Of course men may sign a pledge and then deceive the people afterwards, but we owe it to our fellow Democrats of the country to at least safeguard our Democratic primaries as far as possible.

TWO CAMPAIGN PARTIES.

There is one other subject connected with party policy that demands serious consideration. The large number of candidates who seek the various State offices and congressional and senatorial honors render it impossible in one day for those candidates to have even a respectful or decent hearing. Any man who is fit to be governor or senator cannot discuss public questions in any intelligent way if his time is limited. Some plan must be devised by which those candidates, who fill the really important offices and who will shape and control affairs, must be given sufficient opportunity to make the people understand whether or not they are competent. Many of the positions which are sought are largely ministerial and the duties are well defined and these officers cannot change or shape public policy in any material degree. There is no good excuse or reason why seven or eight candidates for railroad commissioner and 15 or 20 for the other State offices shall be given time at a State campaign meeting or so little time as to merely get up and make their bow. In the last State canvass it required about five hours for the respective candidates for governor and ten minutes for the others, not counting the candidates for United States senate who usually came last. The limitation on the time of the candidates for the important offices if it be continued will absolutely destroy all interest in the State campaign meetings, and finally destroy the primary system itself; and I am strongly of the opinion that it would be well, indeed necessary, to have two campaign days in each county, say six weeks or two months apart at which certain candidates shall address the people. The suggestion has been made that there ought to be a limitation on the number of meetings to one in each congressional district. This will never do, because the people are entitled to see and hear the men who seek their votes and if such a system were adopted there would be few, if any, citizens at such meeting other than those who live in the country where the meetings are held. The newspaper reports would have to be depended on entirely in order to get any sort of information, as to what the candidates were saying and what impression they made, and this would mean the use of the press by those who were able to obtain its support to control elections. Money would be freely used, and this does not imply that the press is venal. But few people take daily papers, and nearly all the weeklies have patent outsiders. Somehow all of Senator McLaurin's speeches were published in these outsiders or sent as supplements. It was legitimate advertising, but we do not want rich men who are able to pay for such advertising to have advantage of poor men who can not. The only safe way is to have the candidates face the voters and let each man decide for himself. I warn the people against surrendering the right to judge for themselves. Government by newspapers may be a very good thing, but the people of South Carolina repudiated it in 1890 and I have no idea they are going to return to it, and I am therefore prepared to urge the scheme I have outlined, as the best which suggests itself to us. The two sets of candidates could begin on opposite sides of the state and thus not interfere with each other. The people ought to devote at least two days to the selection of the best men and this cannot be brought about without hearing them fully. If the people lose interest in their government that government must become bad. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is as true now as when it was uttered.

He had not come to attack McLaurin. He could easily hit him between the eyes in Washington. He was waiting on the committee on privileges and elections to report that resolution calling on him to produce the proof of his charges against McLaurin. They dared not bring in the resolutions because he could prove every solitary thing he had said. McLaurin had called him a liar and he punched his nose. If there was any man who thought that in so doing he had disgraced the State let him hold up his hand.

To this there was no response and the senator replied that if he had not punched McLaurin he would have been called a coward.

He was ready to make a special dispensation in behalf of this Judas in order to give him relief or the opportunity to go off and hang himself. He was ready to propose that the State convention pass a special resolution allowing McLaurin to take or not take the pledge just as he saw fit. He demanded of the convention a revision of the constitution that would guard against traitors in disguise.

5. When he took charge of the dispensary he scoured the country and at last found one concern in Cincinnati that offered him unlimited credit to buy whiskey for the State. He had only \$50,000 to start this big business, and all his enemies were trying to make him fail. When George Hubbell declared he had enough faith in him to trust him with all the whiskey he wanted he then told him that the Mill Creek Distilling company was entitled to a larger price for its whiskey, and that it was only reasonable and proper that they should be allowed to retain the rebates for the credit that they gave the State of South Carolina. It was that or nothing. He took the responsibility as governor.

10. This question is about as reasonable as to ask me if in last year's bird's nest I could find a good egg that would hatch out. I don't remember what I paid out without looking at my check book, but the report of the Stevenson investigating committee covers all these matters. It was composed of five of my bitterest enemies, and the printed book that I have here does not show one scintilla of evidence against me. The senator went into this question at some length, quoting passages from the report.

18. As to this question he said he simply did not know. He held up some typewritten sheets covering

the testimony in the Mixon investigation and said there was nothing therein to implicate him. Bills in the legislature to investigate this thing had several times been killed. He did not know that as soon as he went out of office the Mill Creek Distilling company which had sold the State on credit and waited nearly two years, was turned down, and no more whiskey bought from them and they were treated like thieves.

20 and 21. In regard to his having stock in the Sabine Oil company Tillman said that a friend of his who had been fighting the oil trust had offered to sell him 1/24th. of the stock for \$1,200. He had a little gambling spirit in him and he took up the offer. Later on there came a prospectus with his name as a director. His being in congress could not help the oil company as it was under the jurisdiction of the Texas legislature only. He had not received a single dividend and was afraid his \$1,200 was gone.

24. Senator Tillman read a letter dated April 21, from Mr. Burris in which he said "I have no recollection of Senator Tillman personally ordering me not to open an account against him, and I have so stated in the certificate given to Col. Neal. I did not mean to say positively that he had so ordered me. My recollection is that I received such instructions through Col. Neal and supposed that he had been so directed by Gov. Tillman."

The senator declared that Appelt deserved punishment for his vile and unproven accusations. "He must go down or I will be smirched in the estimation of the people. If he again ask for your votes he will be between the devil and the deep sea. If I wanted to sell out I could have gotten enough to have feathered my nest without bothering about potatoes and oats."

SENATOR APPELT.

spoke briefly in reply, saying he was gratified at receiving as light a castigation as he had. His whole fight had been to keep the Democratic primary as it is. "If Tillman's explanations are satisfactory to you, all right. I produced the evidence, and if it is untrue that is for you to say, but it will not show that I have been untruthful."

A HAND PRIMARY.

Tillman concluded with a hand primary on the question, "Guilty or not guilty." Two hands were raised in the affirmative and several hundred in the negative. G.

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BREAKFAST IN THE SOUTH.

A Northern Traveler Found Fare and Table Manners That Surprised Him.

The train was so late that breakfast was out of the question at the station where that meal was usually served. Passengers going further south and having to change cars had only time enough to step across the station to the waiting train.

The new train started. The dust poured through the cracks of the windows; the door swung open half the time and the black, adhesive smoke of the soft coal puffed into the car. Breakfast was to be served at a station two hours beyond the point at which it was customary. The conductor took the names of hungry passengers who, with no great expectations, resignedly said they would eat when the junction was reached. Then they settled down to another hour of smoke and dust.

"Twenty minutes for breakfast," shouted the conductor after awhile.

A dinner bell in the hands of a stalwart mulatto youth rang a stimulating obligato to this announcement. The passengers bundled out of the two cars.

The appearance of the little station called Branchville, because trains started from it in several directions, did not reassure the solitary northern traveler who alighted from the train. But he followed his companions into the dining room. The air was so soft and balmy that the windows of the dining room stood open and there was a faint smell of the pungent pine brought from the thickness of the belt only a few miles away.

The linen on the tables was worn and in many places carefully mended. But it was clean. So were the glass and china. It was the breakfast itself that proved the greatest surprise.

There were on the table ample plates of stewed chicken, tender and tasteful plates of boiled bacon and ham of the kind that is better in the south than anywhere else, chiefly because it is properly cooked in that region; hot beaten biscuits and corn bread, thin strips of well done liver and light omelettes—these were the dishes that made up an unexpectedly good meal.

The northern traveler never remembered to have fared so well anywhere on his extensive journey through the country. But more as touching to him than the excellence of the food was the politeness of his fellow guests.

He knew none of them. He had never seen any of them until they were seated about the table. They were accustomed to the rough and ready ways of other regions. So it surprised him when the man on his right before helping himself asked politely if he would not like some chicken.

"Take a piece of white meat," his neighbor added, "you'll find it very good."

From the other side came similar

invitations, all delivered as if his neighbors took a personal interest in seeing that he was well cared for. The solicitude of the waiters was just as marked.

"Don't take that biscuit, sir," said one of them. "Let me get you a hot one." And he dashed off to do it.

All this politeness combined with unusual excellence of the food, made an unusual impression on the stranger who had never before been in that region; and he was convinced that the breakfast was better than any that the average railroad restaurant could supply, while the manners of his fellow travelers were certainly superior. They were indeed a revelation to him just as they are to all strangers making their first visit to the south.—New York Sun.

A SUSPECT KILLED IN DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Ben Smith Implicated in the Murder of Mrs. W. W. Jones—shot by Constables When He Ran.

[Special to The State.]

Charleston, April 24.—The information was received here today that Ben Smith, a negro supposed to have had part in the killing of Mrs. W. W. Jones, near Ravenel, was killed while attempting to escape from the magistrate's constables. The negro was handcuffed when he made the break for liberty. He refused to halt when ordered to do so, and as he was swifter of foot than the constables, they opened fire upon him and brought him to the ground.

It was said here that the negro would have been a very important witness. He had preserved an air of stolidity from the time he was captured until this morning when a lady from the country passing by where he was detained, exclaimed that Ben Smith had been on her farm the day before and had had a watch which corresponded with the description of the watch of the section master.

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